New York, Saturday, July 12, 1845.

Our Illustrated Weekly. The Weekly Herald, to be ready at 8 o'clock this morning, at sixpence a copy, will be beautifully illustrated with two splendid engravings, of a scene at the Irish Emigrant Office, and a view of the Blind Institute buildings.

The Influence of the West on the Foreign Policy of the United States.

Rumor, with its hundred tongues, has been busy in ascribing to the administration a course of policy. the bare mention of which has startled the careles and awakened the torpid. One day we hear of compromise and conciliation, another of expediency and the blessings of peace. All this expenditure of words daily takes place upon a matter that needs no discussion, inasmuch as conflicting rights in the care are quite obvious to men who do not blind the selves by temporising. It is almost needless to say we allude to the Oregon question, that which is up permost in the minds of every person at present, to the almost total evolusion of every other.

In adverting to this subject, it appears best to speak plainly and explicitly, and to divest it of a great deal of the extraneous matter that is mixed up with it. Our object is simple-to prove that Oregon must be, as Texas is, our's. Does this require lengthened argument? Certainly not, if there is any truth in the virtue of democracy, or the sovereignty of the people. By this potent agency was Texas annexed, and that in the teeth of as attacks, and as hostile demonstrations, as the foes of the country's extension could evince. We always predicted that Texas must become a portion of this ommonwealth, for one simple reason-because the people of the United States declared it ought to be If that is a satisfactory reason, little pains need be taken to make out the destiny of Oregon. The people of the United States declare that Oregon is part of their territory, and in face of that declaration, who shall have the hardihood to dissent.

Who, we repeat it, shall forbid the bonds? Shall the stock jobbers, the brokers, the minions of England-who swarm in the Atlantic States say no? Shall a time serving press be instrumental in changing the genia current of the healthful popular impulse towards the spread of freedom over this vast continent? Shall a truculent administration dare to sell the pass to a foreign enemy, instead of being faithful sentinels on the ramparts of nationality? Never. Let it be recollected the West has spoken out; the mighty West, with its uncounted resources, its unnumbered citizens; the West, which feeds the republic, keeps the paupers of Europe from starvation, and holds in her hands the sinews of war—the aliment of two worlds. The West annexed Texas: the West will have Oregon. It is quite idle for the diplomats of Washington, Paris or London, to contemplate a disposition of the question on what they may be pleased to call mutually satisfactory terms. We tell these functionaries that they may fold their charts. and take their dog ears out of their quarto volumes, for a voice from without proclaims the award of American soil. These are not the days when negotiators and statesmen can sit in their stuffed armchairs, and parcel out the western hemisphere to their own liking and to their master's satisfaction, nor throw away three degrees of latitude for no bet ter reason than to satisfy cupidity, or avoid the toil of a vigorous assertion of right.

Whatever truth there may be in the rumor of contemplated compromise of our rights to Oregon, and every inch of it claimed by our government, one thing is certain, that no such settlement will ensure the blessings of peace for any considerable time. No administration can withstand the collision with the popular will, that would be caused by such an act. It is needless, however, to speculate on such a contingency, for we do not believe that the Presi-U. States can seriously intend to forget the voice that elected him, and which echoed in loud and undying notes "Texas and Oregon must and shall be our's."

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS AND DR REES .- The committee of the Board of Supervisors, to whom is referred the memoriol of several inhabitants interested in the various ward schools, asking the dis-missal of Dr. Rees, on the ground of his alleged incompetency and want of proper qualifications to fill the office of Deputy County Superintendent, held a meeting yesterday. The Doctor has applied to be counsel, and Hiram Ketchum has been selected by him for the oceasion. The committee will grant the application. It is to be hoped the investigation will not be carried on with closed doors The Doctor has long since fully earned the holy crown of martyrdom in the cause of bigotry, and has, in his blind zeal, "o'erstepped the modesty of nature" in the exercise of his holy calling, a crown of martyrdom awaits him, inevitably. Hiram Ketchum's advocacy will be rich. The investigation will embrace a history of the whole Bible war, and several witnesses, who have taken an active part in the school question, are to be examined. It is said that Bishop Hughes himself will be called upon. The committee have adjourned sine die. This trial by drum-head court martial, will be deeply interesting, and should be conducted openly, for the benefit of

ATLANTIC PACKETS .- The last new Hotel Packet added to the Atlantic lines is the Fidelia, a beautiful ship, built by W. H. Webb, for the old line -She floats buoyantly and prettily on the water, and appears as if she knew her duty.

The Fidelia is one thousand tons large, and is commanded by Captain Hackstaff, who has been twenty-six years in the Atlantic trade, and is therefore thoroughly acquainted with the shortest and smoothest route to Liverpool. This is something tor a cabin passenger to know, especially if he leaves New York without a full supply of lemons,-Captain H. superintended the construction of the F., and he has thrown all the experience acquired by his long service on the Atlantic, in arranging the comforts in his fine new ship. This experience is exhibited in her beautiful cabins-their solidity-airy state rooms and chaste appearance; in the storage rooms-ice house-water tanks-smoking cabinmeat rooms, &c. &c. All parts of the ship look strong-smooth-solid-and sea worthy. There is no useless outlay of money or material.

The 16th instant is the day of departure for the Fidelia. She goes to Liverpool. All that we can, or ought to hope for, is that she will emulate the goodness of her after whom she is named

SOUTHERN MAIL.-The great southern mail now arrives at midnight. This is an excellent hour for it to reach this city. Our merchants have now an opportunity of reading, acting upon, and answering the letters they receive by it without the loss of tim they experienced when the mail arrived here at 2 and 8 o'clock in the afternoon.

LONG ISLAND RAIL ROAD .- After next Tuesday, the passengers for Boston, and the tri-weekly train for Newport, will leave this city at 8 o'clock in the

POST OFFICE STATISTICS—The statistics of letters despatched from New York for delivery at some of the principal cities of the Union, furnish some index to the business movements of Albany. We find from the 1st to the 7th of July inclusive, that the following number of letters were dispatched from New York for delivery:—

At Albany. 2,086 33.663
At Baltimore 1,942 101.378
At New Orleans 1,242 102,191

INDIAN TREATY.—The St. Joseph Gazette of last Friday says:—"We learn from a gentleman who left the Council Buffs a weeks since, that the Fottawa tamies were to hold a council at that place on Monday jast, to consider the proposition of the United States, to purchase their Territory and remove them south of the Missouri river. The commissioners were there and Major Harvey, waiting the decision of the Indians. The impression prevailed that no purchase could be effected; the francers and holf bree s are in favor, but the Indians gamerally are opposed to selling at any price.

FRENCH OPERA. - The tourth performance of La Favorite, of which opera we gave in full criti-cism on its first night, went off last evening in that style of excellence, to which this very talented company have accustomed us; and the intense heat of the weather, although the theatre was comparatively cool, had only a very slight effect on the efforts of the singers, whose arduous talk was thus rendered doubly difficult. The honors of the evening were due to the charming Calvé and the talented Arnaud the keystones of the opera. With regard to Arnaud, it can be seen how very difficult it is to judge a singer after one or two hearings. The first impression made by this—we repeat it—very talented singer, on the public at large, was not strictly unfavorable, but likewise not the contrary, owing to the peculiar qualities of his voice, although the connoiseur could even then distinguish qualities which are only to be met with in superior artists. But since that time he has been continually growing in estimation and he is universally considered the best tenor, who ever visited America. In the present dearth of powerful tenors, he deserves still more to be appreciated, than he really is; but even, if they were less scarce, he would be entitled to a high rank, as with the exception of the singers of the grand opera in Paris, Masset of the opera comique, and Laboride in Bruxelles, we know of no tenor, who would be superior to him. Of Calvé, the queen of the comis opera, we can only say again, that the tragic power she displays in her singing throughout this opera, is a matter of surprise. Garry, who is yet wanting a little in assurance and steadiness, possesses one quality in an eminent degree—feeling—that will carry him through, wherever he will have an opportunity of showing it. His " Ne le chassez pas de votre cœur, in the third act, is very chastely sung; but his grand air of the second act is not very well told. This is not so much his fault, as that of the composer; this air is written for the sake of introducing the peculiar style of Baroichet, a Frenchman, but who received his musical education in Italy, on his debut in Paris, where he had been called to take the place of Levasseur; it therefore is not entirely suitable to Garry, whose style of singing is exclusively French. Chorus and orchestra, as usual, did their duty to the utmost of their capacities. The fille du regiment is underlined for Monday, and is to be followed by Halévy's Juice, for which great preparations are

CASTLE GARDEN.-As usual, there was a highly respectable and numerous audience present last evening, at this cool and entertaining place of amuse ment. Md'lle Desjardins was greatly applauded i the Hungarian polacea; the West India dance by Master Wood was remarkably clever. Parsloe' comic tableaux of the Highland Courtship Icreated roars of laughter. The performances concluded with the Venetian Cardinal on the tight rope, by Herr Cline, in which he almost surpassed his forme performances, and was greeted with unbounded applause. The programme for this evening promises a rich evening's amusement.

NIBLO'S GARDEN .-- Mrs. Mowatt commences h

first engagement in our city on Monday evening next, Pauline, in the Lady of Lyons, being selected for her début. This is a masterly move on the part of General Niblo, and will secure a golden harvest.— Mr. Crisp is also engaged and will appear in Claude Melnotte. Chippendale plays Damas, the bluff old revolutionary soldier; Davenport, Beauseant; Mrs. Watts, Madame Desschappelles, and Mrs. Deering, the Widow. The cast is a strong one. Niblo has ever been most fortunate in securing the best talent, in the market. The names of Burton, Reeve, Ball Ranger, the Ravels, Brown, Roberts, Chi John Sefton, T. Placide, Miss Taylor, M. thews, &c. attest this fact, and his enterpriof troublous times, has been met with a large of public patronage, without the necessity reducing his prices. Much of this unvaried s, doubtless, to be attributed to the decora order preserved in his establishment, and never, on any occasion, deviated from. To-night the wonderful Acrobat family, for the last time. The Ren contre, and T. Placide in his laughable character of Bobby Breakwindow in the New Footman.

Mr. A. A. Adams had a bumper benefit at Norfolk Va., on the 9th inst.

Seth Boon is whistling his way at the Buffalo the

Bulwer's comedy of "Money," has been proceed at the Buffalo theatre. Mr. Jamison as Alfred F lyn; Mr. Warren as Graves, and Mrs. Huntas Clara.

The Swiss Bell-ringers are giving Concerts The Fakir of Ava is displaying his necromantic powers in Salem. His temerity is wondered at, knowing how the inhabitants used to treat persons having a less title to witchcraft.

The Campanologian Brothers are giving Concerts

The Rav-Is, after reaping a golden harvest in Ric de Janeiro, have passed Cape Horn, and performed a very successful engagement in Valparaiso. On the 8th April they were in Santiago, the capital, where they opened or the 6th. They were to return to Valparaiso, and thence to Lima.

An Italian opera company were playing in Valparaiso, well sustained, in "Lucia de Lammermoor," "Donna del Lago," &c. Corps.—Senors Ferrati, Rossi, Zanbutto, and others, and Senoras Rossi, Panteinelli, Zambatti, &c.

The Pittsburgh Theatre closed for the seas the 5th instant. It will be re-opened, it is said, in ber next.

Senor Bini, the celebrated performer on the As not blink, the Celebrated perioriner on the gir, is about to visit this city. It is said by those the are heard him, that he is fully equal on his instrument to Ole Bull or Paganini on the violin.

Mr. J. S. Charles has taken the Albany Theatre.

and opens with J. R. Scott, on Monday evening. The company are—Miss Clara Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Dyott, of the Park, Messrs. McCutcheon and Wynan's, and a host

HAYTI.-By the Sarah Bentley, Kroopman, from Port Republican, sailed June 26, we have papers to to the day of sailing.

to the day of sailing.

The President, Pierrot, arrived at Cape Haytien on the 25th of May, having previously given his sanction to a decree revoking the pains and penalties declared against General Inginac in 1844. Advices had come from Si. Thomas that ex-President Herard had abandoned all hope or intention of making any new attempt upon Hayti. It was reported there that the Dominicans meditated a return under the dominion of Spain, in exchange for aid from Cuba and Porto Rico in their quarrel with the Haytiens. The aunt of General Sanchez, a woman of 60, had been shot at St. Domingo, with three men, under accusation of having been engaged in the Duarte conspiracy.

Letters from Aux Cayes announced a return of quiet in that city, and a relaxation of the severities exercised upon suspected persons.

exercised upon suspected persons.

An English man of war has arrived at Port Republican, from Jamaica, to demand redress for the capture of an English vessel, which, having anchored near the schooner of Herard, was taken by the Haytien flotilla, and carried into Jacmel, where she

Despatches had been received from the commissioners who were sent to Paris on the subject of the debt to France, but these only announced their arrival and gracious reception by the King.

On the 21st of May an issue of four-dollar bills, to the amount of \$800,000, was decreed, to relieve the financial embarrassments of the government.

The Dominicans had commenced active hostilities against the Haytiens. The Manifests of June 22, announces their approach in force, and their capture of some posts which the Haytiens were not strong enough at the moment to defend. Reinforcements were to be despatched immediately from Port Republican; the Haytien troops behaved badly, and the President had thrown some of the officers into prison.

into prison.

There was a fight on the 24th of June, about 60 miles from Port Republican, in which the Haytiens had three men killed.

Most of the political prisoners at Port Republican had been set at liberty, as also at Aux Cayes, Jeremie and St. Marc. Sixteen were reserved for trial by a military commission.

CANADA-Montreal papers of the 8th inst., gives the following items:-

the following items:—

We find no notice in the Ministerial prints regarding Lord Metcalfe's indisposition. His Lordship has not been in known for some days, and it is rumored that he is seriously indisposed.

Mr. Secretary Daly's answer to the Quebec deputation relative to aid to the fire sufferers, has been published. It is proposed to advance £5,000 from the chest for temporary relief, and to propose to Farliament to loan £100,000, security being given for its repayment, satisfactory to the Attorney General. The principle is, we think, a good one, but we fear that the sum proposed will be found wholly insufficient, and that this will lead of favoritim and corruption. If satisfactory security be even on real property we do not see why a larger sum hould not be granted.

ieles I touched briefly upon the general progress which the doctrine of a Social Reform is making in Europe and this country; in the present one I will explain the principles upon which those who advocate it proceed in carrying out this great work; but previously let me ask why men in general should be so opposed to the idea of a social reform? why they should cling to and uphold so te naciously the present social order?

Is the present system of society the product, the work of the American people? Has it been devised and established under the influence of the political liberty and higher order of popular intelligence which they possess? No. Has it been established by the christian nations—by the more advanced races that accepted christianity at its advanced races that

christian nations—by the more advanced races that accepted christianity at its advent upon earth, and under the influence of its doctrines of universal justice and universal love and brotherhood? No.—The system of society under which we now live, and which sways our doctrines, took its rise in the Babylonian, Egyptian, Greek and Roman periods; it was called into existence by those nations and was developed and fully systematized in Greece and Rome; it is called in consequence antique, or the Greek and Roman civilization. This society was established before the advent of Christ, and under the influence of the principles that then reigned universally—principles of violonce, despotism, usurpation, war, conquest, and slavery. It is essentially and wholly an anti-Christian and a Pagan society. The doctrines of brotherhood, of equality, of liberty, and of universallove and justice proclaimed by christianity, should have changed the false social order of antiquity as it did its false religions; but the social order maintained tuself and is still erect and powerful upon earth, governing the destines of christendom. It was continued through the middle ages down to modern times, and from Europe it has been transplanted to America. It has been somewhat modified by the influence of christianity; slavery, for example, has been transformed into serfdom, and seridom into the wages system—civil rights have been secured to woman, &c.; but the system has remained essentially the same. It is based as ever upon the separation und division of classes and fumilies, upon conflicts of interests, upon war in the batile-field, and in industry and commerce—upon industrial servitude, and upon disunion, division and antagonism; and its results are as ever, dependence and oppression, poverty and ignorance, and the heavy train of miseries and evils which they engender.

Now why should men cling to and uphold this system of society? Why should a people claiming to be christian in its faith and philanthropy, and demorphance of the pressure of

them to industrial dependence and servitude by silent and underhand revolution, by the power of privilege and class legislation, by monopolized machinery, and free competition, and the overpowering
influence of capital; let these classes, we say, who
attack this idea of a social reformation, examine
this method of proceeding, and if they think that
they can throw the first stone, we invite them to do so.
"And what is this model, this small type of the
larger society which you wish to establish upon the
earth?" it will be asked. This model, we answer,
which contains, within itself, all the social laws we
advocate, and which is a microcosm, so to say, of
the universal society, is what we term an Association. And an Association, to define it abstractly, is
the first, or simplest element of society, the primary
germ of the state, organized upon strictly scientific
principles, and upon laws of justice and unity. To
understand this clearly, we will define what we understand by the first, or primary element of society.

The United States for example, are composed of
States, the States of counties, and the counties of
townships. Thus the townships (or if the families
composing it are congregated together) the town or
village is the first and simplest element, the primary
germ of the State or Nation—and the whole system of society depends upon the value and charae
ter of the organization of this primary element, and
the laws and principles upon which it is based—for
a society, no matter how extended, is but a repetition of townships.

Now the present organization of the township is

a society, no matter how extended, is but a repetition of townships.

Now the present organization of the township is false—it is based upon entirely erroneous principles and arrangements. It is based, first, upon the disassociation and isolation of the families composing it, which give rise to endless complication and waste; second, upon conflict of interests, and the antagonism of all branches of industry; third, upon a bad application of labor, capital and talent; fourth, upon an unjust division of profits, giving the largest portion to a few, and leaving but little to the producing many; fifth, upon a servile system of hired labor and a degrading system of domestic drudgery; sixth, upon the pecuniary dependence and the non-productiveness of women and children; seventh, upon a complicated and wasteful system of commerce; eighth, upon the general clashing and discord of aims and views, and of the passions. ion of townships.

general clashing and discord of aims and views, and of the passions.

We wish to reform and remodel this township, and base it upon true and scientific principles—and an association such as we propose, is this reformed township. It is the primary element of society, organized upon principles of right and justice. Let one township, thus rightly organized be established, and the immense superiority of the system over that which now reigns, will guarantee its spread until it becomes universal.

In this reformed township, or the association, the following, among other conditions, forming con-

In this reformed township, or the association, the following, among other conditions, forming contrast with those enumerated, will be folfilled.

The families and individuals composing it, will, first, be associated, and the vast economies attendant upon such association will be introduced; second, unity of action and interests will be established; third, labor, capital and talent applied in most efficient manner; fourth, laws for a just and equitable division of profits laid down, paying each individual according to the labor, capital or skill which he performs or furnishes; fifth, a good and scientific organization of labor introduced, making each individual an associated partner, with equal rights and privileges, instead of a hireling, or a dependent menial; sixth, productive spheres of action, and the rights of property, secured to those who are now deprived of them, especially women and minors; seventh a direct and economical system of commerce, mainly wholesale, and direct between the associations organized, and managed by agents paid a commission, and responsible for the just performance of their duties; eighth, unity of aims and views, and general concord established.

We propose them, a reformed township, to replace the present township, which is falsely organized in nearly all its particulars; and we know that it is only by introducing a reform into the fundamental branches of society and human life, affecting as they do the daily condition and existence of every individual, that any great practical results can be attained. Political, administrative and other partial reforms operate merely upon the welfare of affairs; they do not go to the root of social evils, and cannot cradicate them; we must have a social reform, and this truth, now dawning upon the world, will be

they do not go to the root of social evils, and cannot cradicate them; we must have a social reform, and this truth, now dawning upon the world, will be comprehended after some years more of partial and fragmentary reforms, and the large number of special and one-sided reforms—movements which now agntate the public mind, will have, by their reciprocal limitations, conflicts and opposition, opened the eyes of those engaged in them to universal principles, and the necessity of a comprehensive reform, which shall satisfy them all in a higher unity.

[To be concluded.]

Sr Thomas.—Captain James Lofland, of brig Rebecca, at this port from St. Thomas, June 28th, states that a fire occurred at that place early on the morning of the 26th uit, in a building situated on the wharf, and occupied by Santa Stille, Esq. as a Commission Warehouse, which together with two adjoining buildings, were entirely consumed. The estimated loss is about \$18,000. Captain Lofland also reports business as being very dull at St. Thomas, and markets overstocked with American produce.—Phil. U. S. Gazetie, July 11.

Warlike.—It is said that an order reached the act at Baton Rouge on Thursday for 100,000 ball cartiges and a large quantity of amountion for field pieces,

more oppressive unenviable residered a very unenviable residered to the table given believenes to table given believenes

Particulars of the fire on Thursdat Night.—The fire commenced in the stable belonging to Mr. John Ackerman, at the rear of 132 Twentieth street, which could have been extinguished by him had he a bucket of water on the premises at the time, but the stable being filled with strew and hay, the fiames spread like wildfre. Engines in the neighborhood are rather scarce, so that the fire had full time to take a proper hold of the building ere they could arrive—but, doubtless, many fine houses adjoining would have been consumed were it not for their great promptitude and exertions. The fire burnt from No. 128 to 148, being ten houses fronting the street, and about six houses in the rear, some of which we have been told were worth from fifteen to eighteen hundred dollars. A man of the name of Ackerson, who has been residing in the country some weeks, owned one of the houses burned, with all its contents, and more than probable without having anything insured. We have been told that a boy about sixteen years of age had his head severely cut by the falling of some timber, but not dangerously, but we believe that this was the only accident which happened during the night. A good many watchmen and police were on the spot, looking out for thieves, but netwithstanding all their, watchfulness the thieving gentlemen succeeded in carrying away a quantity of property from about the place, but which we hope through the activity of our new police force will be recovered.

Mr. G. P. Bache, who is the owner of one of the heuses burned, is insured in the Mutual Insurance office for \$1000. He will be a loser for about \$800.

Fire.—About four o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the timber yard, No. 20 Harrison street, but

ses burned, is insured in the Mutual Insurance office for \$1000. He will be a loser for about \$800.

Fire.—About four o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the timber yard, No. 20 Harrison street, but was extinguished before much damage was asstained.

ANOTHER.—About one e'clock on Thursday night a fire broke out in the lamp factory No. 26 Downing street, which took place in the basement, but was extinguished without doing any material damage.

ANOTHER.—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the dry goods store of Mr. Farnham, in 8th avenue. There was no alarm from the Hall bell, but one of fire company No. 14 gave the alarm first, who was in the neighborhood at the time, and instantly repaired to the engine house in Vessy street, when, with the assistance of the company in attendance, they soon were at the scene, with some of the uptown fire companies, and in a short time got the flames extinguished. The damage done was not over \$200, which we were informed, was covered by insurance.

INTERESTING DOG FRIENT—Yesterday morning, at the base of the state of the company of the flames extinguished.

guished. The damage done was not over \$200, which we were informed, was covered by insurance.

Interesting Don Fight.—Yesterday morning, at about half past nine o'clock, as we were enjoying the freshness of the morning in the Park, we were startled by an exclamation of anger, which proceeded from be hind us, and turning round, we saw the gentlemanly guardian of the Park fountsin, engaged in an active chassof a dog around the basin. It appears that a huge mastiff, finding that his wire muzzle prevented him from drinking in the gutters, had resorted to this place for quenching his thirst, raised to a very uncomfortable degree by the overwhelming hot state of the atmosphere, and our intelligent officer thought probably that it would be a profanation to suffer an animal of the canine species to drink in such a hallowed place, without one of Mayor Harper's tin dippers, as it would probably disturb the mud of the basin, which, to judge by the time it has been allowed to remain therein, the Corporation intend to preserve it for the future, for the admiration of strangers and the public in general. But let that be as it may, the poor barker had a race of it, until tired of being so inhumanly annoyed, he turned upon his pursuer, and there ensued between the keeper and his muzzled adversary, a contest which might have proved very disastrous to the former, notwithstanding the frequent use he made of the cane he had in his possession against his defenceless antagonist. In the engagement he fell down, and the dog was upon him is an instant, when, happily for him, the master of the animal came and led him off, after having chained and thrashed him. The affair produced an excitement for an half hour in the Park.

Coroner's Office, July 11th.—Death from the Explosion of Spirit Gas.—Yesterday morning while a girl

in the Park.

CORONER'S OFFICE, July 11th.—Death from the Explosion of Spirit Gas.—Yesterday morning while a girl named Ann Madden, aged 19 years, who resided at No. 66 Willet street, was employed in the store No. 80 Pearl street, in sealing cologne bottles, a spirit gas lamp which she held in her hand exploded, and she was most dreadfully burned. She was taken to the City Hospital and died about 11 o'clock, P. M. Verdict in accordance with

died about 11 o'clock, P. M. Verdict in accordance with the facts

Suicide.—The coroner held an inquest on the body of Robert W. Miller, at 673 Washington street. Verdict, came to his death by taking laudanum for the purpose of destroying himself.

Sailbout Upset and Probably Lives Lost.—Passengers on the Fulton Ferry boat, between 5 and 6 o'clock on Thurs day evening, observed a small sailbout upset by a sudden flaw of wind, about the centre of the stream, between the Fulton ferries. It is said that three men were in the boat, and not one of them could be seen after the upsetting of the boat, which floated toward the Battery. A number of small boats put off to the spot where the accident happened, but whether any of the persons were picked up was not ascertained.

Police Intelligence.

Police Overex, July 11.—Grand Larceny.—John this son's was arrested charged with stealing goods valued at \$30, from Vm. Skeel, 71st street, Bloomingdale.

Stealing a Watch.—Alice Riley was arrested charged with stealing a watch, valued at \$20, from Ann McCann, 237 Washington street. She was locked up.

Selling Policy Tickets.—Wm. G. Spencer, 158 Maiden lane, was arrested charged with selling a policy ticket on the Pokomoke Lottery, to Jacob Howard. The ticket drew \$120, which Spencer would not pay. He gave bail for his appearance.

for his appearance.

Basil Bassaid was arrested, charged with steeling, from Mitchell Laveggo, six gold half eagles, at the Rich mond Hotel, kept by G. Mendez, I Carlisle street. Com

mitted.

An Owner Wanted.—An owner is wanted for a lot of old silver, cut in pieces, supposed to have been a goblet, on a piece of which is marked "Marquand & Brothers, New York." Enquire of officer Cockefair.

Another.—An owner is wanted for 7 tea spoons, 2 dessert spoons, 1 silver butter knife, and a spy-glass. Enquire of officer Josephs.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF FOLICE—A CI-DEVANT MERCHANT IN THE TOMBS—Mr. William Steele, a Dry Goods Commission Merchant, while wistling a large of the commission Merchant.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE—A CI-DEVANT MERCHANT IN THE TOMBS—Mr. William Steele, a Dry GoodCommission Merchant, while visiting stores in Broadway yesterday, for the purpose of showing samples, had
a basket containing silk shawls, laces, scarfs, &c., valued
at \$50, stolen by some person who had entered the store
while he was engaged in conversation. Capt. McGrath,
of the 6th district, was passing through Elm street a
short time afterwards and found a man selling shawls,
laces, &c. to a number of fair damsels who had assembled in front of a butcher's shop to inspect the beautiful
and tastefully arranged goods. The merchant was offering shawls worth \$12 a piece for fifty cents. Capt. Mc
Grath suspecting all was not right, stepped up, and after
examining the articles made a bid, and the whole lot was
knocked down to him. The Captain then asked the
seller to bundle them up and go with him for his pay;
the merchant accordingly followed him, and the Captain
in the politest manner possible introduced him into the
Tombs, where he will no doubt have an opportunity of
extending his acquaintance, for just as he was locked up
Mr. steele arrived to make his complaint and identified
the goods as his property.

Stealing Copper—Justin Turner was arrested,
charged with stealing copper from Judson Jennings'
ship yard.

Court Intelligence.

Court Intelligence.

General Sessions, July 11.—Before the Recorder, and Aldermen Jackson and Commer—M. C. Paterson, Esq., District Attorney.—Libel Suit Postponed.—The case of Wikoff and Doyle, indicted for a libel on George D. Dowling, was set down for trial to-day, but in consequence of the defendants not appearing, the papers were handed to the clerk, and the cause postponed.

The defendants in this case, are the celebrated Chevalier Wikoff, whose character and reputation was so clearly established by "the waiters at Long's hotel and John S. Doyle, a reporter for the Republic, of which paper Wikoff was the proprietor. These destingue individuals, had the assurance to libel Mr. Dowling, the defendant, in a suit which was then pending in the Court of Sessions, between him and a man named Wheeler, a reporter for the National Intelligencer at Washington. Doyle left the city for Europe in December, and Wikoff, who remained in town until a suit brought by Dowling against Wheeler for the recovery of damages, was decided in Dowling's favor, also left the city a short time since.

Manyay Cours, July 11.—Before Indee Smith. Heave

MARINE COURT, July 11 .- Before Judge Smith .- Henr Marine Court, July 11.—Before Judge Smith.—Henry Strickland vs. Joseph Lucas.—This was an action brought against the defendant, who is in the habit of engaging comen to serve on whaling voyages for a firm in New Bedford. It appeared he shipped plaintiff and sent him off there. Plaintiff at the time had mislaid his trunk, which defendant's partner afterwards found, and sent to defendant; plaintiff hereupon went to New Bedford, and never received his trunk. Not receiving it, he was cobliged to return to the city and break up his voyage. He now sues for the value of his trunk, and for damage in consequence of its detention. Defendant alleges he put his trunk in a car on board a steambout going to New Bedford, and if not received, must have been lost. His itour Judge Smith awarded him a sum of \$ 0 damages. U. S. Masshat's Oprice, July 11.—Edward Billings.

U. S. Marshal's Office, July 11.—Edward Billings, Cornelius Patterson, and James Thomas, were arrested on a charge of endeavoring to create a revolt on board the American brig Caroline A. Platt, on 1st July last, and were remanded for examination.

U. S. Commissioner's Office, July 11.—Before Commissioner Gradiner.—James Naughten was examined on a charge of endeavoring to create a revolt on board the Shamunga, on the high seas, on her passage to this port on the 21th June, and held to bail in a sum of \$50 to answer. Naughten brought a cross-charge against the swer. Naughten brought a cross-charge against th Captain, David Patten, for cruel and unusual punisl ment during the voyage. Patten is held to bail in \$200 ment during the voyage. Fatten is held to bail in \$200.

Gircuit Gourt, July 11.—The Sleepy Watchmen.

George Downs and William Walton, the two watchmen who were indicted for refusing to accompany Jones to the scene of the murder, the night on which James Livingston was stabled in Canal street, in August last, were arrested and bound over in a sum of \$1,000 each. The trial of these men will be deeply interesting, involving an important principle of law.

Common Pleas, July 11.—This court adjourned over to this day, no jury cases being ready.

LEAD .- A spirited demand for this article has co

LEAD.—A spirited demand for this article has continued in the market for some days, and the price is steadily tending upward. This is caused by the unusually small stocks, and the advance in price in the eastern markets, and an increased demand from the Ohio river, while the receipts are very limited, most of which go directly forward. Two small lots, amounting to some 730 pigs, were sold yesterday at \$3.21, and only one other lot remained in the market, which was held at \$3.20. Offers of \$3.20 were freely made, and we learn that \$3.22 was refused. Ton tons from the lower mines were sold yesterday at \$3.15, to be delivered at a landing below.—St. Louis Rep. July 3.

SING SING, July 7, 1845. The Fourth of July at Sing Sing-Variety of Festive Ceremonies.

Perusing in the columns of your valuable paper scriptions of the mode and manner of celebrating the unniversary of our national independence in dif-ferent parts of our State, and of the Union, I have concluded to give you a description of the celebration of that day in our far-famed and beautiful village, which may prove interesting to some of your subscribers, who are convergent with the manners and customs of our inhabitants. The day was ushered in with a grand and terrific

explosion of three packs of fire crackers, a part of which fizzed-after which all was again quiet as usual, as the boys (for the want of funds, perhaps,) and those having in charge the proceedings of the day, with kind and considerate forethought, stayed day, with kind and considerate forethought, stayed for a few hours their intended operations, giving our fair villagers an opportunity to finish their morning repose. At about nine o'clock there was a grand display of twenty-nine girls in white frocks, and about as many boys in woollen pants, who, in grand procession, proceeded to the First Presbyterian Church, accompanied by the music of the Academy bell and others, and plenty of fire crackers. Order of proceedings:—One oration, four sermons, singing by the children. The flag of our country waved triumphantly from a hickory pole standing in front of a porter house, with the names of our President and Vice President thereon, thus showing our respect for our institutions. The Fathers of our village, in their great wisdom, well knowing that the lofty pole in our public square would, of itself, without the aid of banner, prove to visiters that we were not wanting in patriotism. At about three o'clock we repaired to "Franklin Hall," where we found the chief attraction, and a most delightful place of amusement—Here was held a "Ladies' Festival," for the express purpose of raising money to purchase a Parsonage for the Minister of the Presbyterian Church, (who, by the way, is a bachelor, and hopes are entertained by some of our young ladies that he will change his state with his house.) The room was trimmed very tastefully with greens and flags. Here all was mirth and joy—all kinds of eatables, and many beautiful faces, and sweet smiles were there to greet each guest who entered their magic circle. The Postoffice, notwithstanding the new law, made no reduction in postage. Time will not permit of a very full description of this affair.—The most remarkable thing was the several young gents, who seemed to be well acquainted with all present, and whose flirtations, although only interesting to the parties themselves, all passed off in good spirit, with one or two exceptions, which sometimes will "rain down" upon such an assembly.

The amusements of the day closed without for a few hours their intended operations, giving our

CAZENOVIA, Madison Co., July 9, 1845. Were you ever at Cazenovia? If not, you have not seen one of the pleasantest villages in the State, if not the pleasantest. & Our lake, Hawgens, lays in the bosom of the surrounding hills, like an infan sleeping on its mother's breast, and like the same in fant fed by pure sweet springs. Hawgena is abou five miles long by three-quarters broad, running north and south, and on the south-eastern part lays our own lovely and quiet village-lovely from its our own lovely and quiet village—lovely from its pleasant walks and shady groves—its high surrounding tarms, and healthy atmosphere. Quiet because of its distance from the muddy canal, and the smoke and dust of the railroad, and its great steam horse. We are about nine miles from the canal, south, and about eight or nine hundred feet above it. We have three large woollen factories here, which consume a great deal of wool in a year. Wool is going at from 25 to 33 cents, extremes. There has been considerable brought in here, this summer from Ohio.

We have five churches. Presbyterian Congrega-

Ohio.

We have five churches, Presbyterian, Congregational, (split off from the former,) Baptist, Methodist, and Episcopal. So you see we are in a fair way to sustain our good name for morality. Also, we have a large and flourishing seminary here under the care of the Methodists.

Movements of Travellers.

Movements of Travellers.

There is little to record on this subject. Every body is on the move, and certainly the city yesterday presented no inducement to any travellor, to extend his visits beyond the limits of the Corporation. At the AMERCAN.—A. B. Cleland, Baltimore; D. Cunningham, Providence; Mr. Kirk, Philadelphia; T. G. Parmelee, Georgia; E. K. Burdsall, Mebile; B. Taffitt, Savannah; S. Barnett, Charleston.

Aston.—J. B. Gorden, Doston; T. M. Bulckley, Georgia; Jas. Dunham, New Orleans; Amos Baring, Boston, Geo. Hannington, do; G. A. Robinson, Mobile; P. Douglass, Tennessee; Mr. Lane, Ohio; J. H. Weed, Baltmore; T. H. Browne, Washington City; H. Granger, Baltimore.

City.—Col Van Cortland, Croton; M. Middlezett, Philadelphia; Jno. Reade, New Orleans; Lomas, Frances, and Evans, Philadelphia; Theodore Mitchell, St. Louis.

Franklin.—Chs Sharpley, Philadelphia; J. H. Hodges.

Cut.

GLONE.—J. Dobson, Philadelphia; Richardson & Paige,
New Orleans; H. E. Montgomery, Montreal; J. N. Henry, Philadelphia: Chrs. Dunham, Montreal.

HOWARD.—Hon. S. R. Hobbie, Washington; C. H. Bad
ger, Boston; A. Wheeler, Albany; S. W. Buller, Ohio;
Jas. Neal, Philadelphia; H. N. Curtis, Baltimore; J. D.
Horner, and P. K. White, Richmond.

WAVEBLEY. -- Capts. Robbins and Townsend, steamer Neptune; J. McKie, Providence; W. W. Uphume, Bos-FROM VALPARAISO.—Letters dated Valparaiso, April 8, efford the annexed intelligence:—
The United States sloop Portsmouth carried to the Pacific the British Government mail of January—a very large one—which arrived at Rio in one of H. B. Majesty's packets the day before the Portsmouth sailed—a fortunate discounted to the packets.

large one—which arrived at Rio in one of H. B. Majesty's packets the day before the Portsmouth sailed—a fortunate circumstance.

In consequence of the Chagres or overland mail, via Norfolk and Panama, having been made up at the same time when the Portsmouth sailed from the United States, she carried out very few letters, but had papers to the 23d of January, inclusive. The U. S. ship Savannah had been at Valpaniso and sailed for Callao March 11th, having come from California. She had not yet met Commodore Sloat, who was awaiting her arrival at Callao.

A packet arrived at Callao February 21st, which informed the commodore that Mr. Grump, U. S. charge d'affaires to Chili, and Mr. Bryan, U. S. charge d'affaires to Chili, and Mr. Bryan, U. S. charge d'affaires to Chili, and Mr. Bryan, U. S. charge d'affaires to Chili, and Mr. Bryan, U. S. charge d'affaires to Chili, and Mr. Bryan, U. S. charge d'affaires to Peru, were waiting for a vessel to take them up the coast; he despatched the Levant, Com. Page.

The Levant sailed from Callao on that service February 26th, consequently the Warren or the Levant would take those gentlemen on board, and also the mail which left the United States in the Flirt the last of January.

The letter bags for the Pacific squadron, which left the United States (Boston) in the Mariposa in December for the [Sandwich Islands, had arrived at Valparaiso, and would be taken down the coast by the Portsmouth.

The Pacific Steam Packet Company's steamers, Chile and Peru, were running regularly from Talcahuana via Valparaiso and intermediate ports to Callao. They do not go North of Callao, hence they are of no advantage in transporting our overland mails. These steamers are 11 days from Valparaiso to Cellao and 14 days from Callao to Valparaiso.

German Settlement —A few days since, we visited the German settlement now being established in Shelby county, in this State. They have located on North River about six miles north of Shelbyville. They will number some two or three thousand, and appear to be working on the common stock principle. We saw in one field 25 or 30 acres of Irish potatoes. When they build business houses, they put up a frame from one to three hundred feet in length, and fill between the studding with a mixture of mud and straw, cover all in with one common roof, and then partition off rooms to suit their convenience. They have an extensive farm, mostly fenced in the common way; they ditch some instead of fencing. Their farm extends into a beautiful ich prairie. They appear to be industrious and nest, and are said to be mostly from Pennsylvania. They have amongst them their own mechanics and professional men, and we think they will select from their own body their Representatives and County officers, as they will not unitedly and outnumber the other citizens of Shelby. We would rejoice to see such a colony planted in Monroe.—Paris (Mo.) Mercury.

Highway Roberty.—Mr. Henry M. Payne and

Highway Roberry.—Mr. Henry M. Payne, an optician, was waylaid by three robbers last evening, soen after dark, while on his way, in a wagoa, from Worcester to Oxford, where he resides. One of the robbers fired a pistol at him, which wounded him severely—two balls, as the report is, passing through his thigh. The discharge of the pistol frightened the horse, which started and ran so suddenly that Mr. P. was thrown out of the wagon. On recovering himself a little, and before he had riven from the ground, Mr. P. drew and discharged at one of the robbers, who was approaching him, a six-barrelled revolving pistol which he had with him. He thinks he must have wounded the man, and that he heard him shrick. All three of the robbers became alarmed at Mr. P.'s formidable means of defence—several of the barrels of the pistol having been discharged, and made their escape.—Boston Traveller, Wednesday.

Great Fier in Indianorolis.—The Wheeling Times of Monday says—We are indebted to the kindness of our postmaster for a slip containing the information that a very severe fire has occurred in Indianopolis, i.a. One third of the city is stated to be in ruins, and the post office and many of the public buildings saved with difficulty.

Fire in Providence.—A fire broke out yesterday in the stable occupied by E. R. Ingraham, in the lear of the Washington Hotel, which communicated to everal other buildings. The hotel was much injured, the loss amounting to about \$3000. Total loss \$40,000. Eleven thousand bushels of grain were injured by water.—Boston Transcript, July 10.

gaged in selling Counterfeit Fills, the public should be ex-tremely careful to purchase from none except advertised Agents, persons of known integrity, or at the Office and Gene ral Depot, No 286 Greenwich street, New York. N. B.—in all cases, be particular to ask for genuine Wright's Indian Vegetable Fills.

deems it a duty to caution the public against purchasing any of the initiations of his Galvanic Rings, which are offered for sale by pediars and at various places throughout the city, as they are entirely devoid of any beneficial influence. The only alace in New York to obtain the GRIVINE Galvanic Rings and Magnetic Fluid, is at Dr. Cristie's office. 13 Fulton street, Sun Building.

United States Circuit Court,—The Clerk's Office of this Court has been removed this day from the rooms occupied by the Clerk of the U. S. District Court, to a portion of the apartments of the United States Marshal, on the same floor, where the docket, records, and files of the Court, will be hereafter kept.

All Philadelphia Subscriptions to the Herald must be paid to the only authorized Agents, Zieber & Co., 3 Ledger Building, Third street, near Chestnut.—Terms—70 cents a month, including the Sunday paper; or of cents without it; delivered free of charge in any part of Philadelphia. Single copies for all a above, daily, at 1 o'clock—delphia. Single copies for all a above, daily, at 1 o'clock—

delphia. Single copies for late as above, any period cents.

The Weekly Herald is also for sale every Saturday morning—Price & cents, or \$3 per annum, delivered in any part of Philadelphia, free of postage.

[F All the new and cheap Publications for sale at their establishment, as soon as issued, wholesale and retail.

[F With the exception of one paper, the "Horald" is read as much, perhaps, in Philadelphia, as any paper published in that city, affording a valuable medium to advertisers. Advertisements handed to the agents at half past 4 o'clock, will appear in the Herald next day.

Medical Notice—The Advertisements of the New York College of Medicine and Pharmacy, established for the Suppression of Quackery, in the cure of all diseases, with hersafter appear on the fourth page, and last column of this page. A Consulting Rooms of the College, 95 Nasan at

MONEY MARKET. Friday, July 11-6 P.M.

Stocks were heavy to-day. Penn. 5's fell off' I per ent.; Long Island 1; Canton 1; Stonington improved per cent; Norwich and Worcester, j; Erie Railroad Farmers' Loan, Vicksburg, and Harlem closed firm at yesterday's prices. The transactions were limited.
Counterfeit five dollar bills on the Manufacturers
Bank, Rowley, Mass., are in circulation.

The Brooklyn and Jamaica railroad company four pe cent payable on the 25th inst. The Auburn and Rochester Company a semi-annual

dividend of four per cent, payable on the 1st of August. The Northampton and Springfield, and Greenfield and Northampton railroad companies have, by unanimous votes, agreed to an union of interests. A meeting is to e held at Springfield, on the 18th inst., to organize the new company.

The books for subscription to the stock of the Oswego

nd Syracuse Railroad will be opened on the 24th of the present month, at Oswego, Syracuse, Salina, Baldwinville, and Fulton. The capital is \$350,000-shares \$50 n which \$1 is required to be paid at subscribing.

The affairs of the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie are now fully closed, and a distribution of its assets has been made to the stockholders of nearly sixty cents on the dollar. The liabilities of bank, not paid by the special commissioners, have been assumed by Joseph S. Lake, of Cleveland, who has given bonds for the payment of years from the 22d of November, 1844. The weekly reports of the western railroad continu

to show a decrease in the receipts. For the week ending the 4th inst. this year, the receipts were about five hundred dollars less than for the corresponding week

Week ending July 5. 1944. ssengers. 9,505 1845. 9,709 5,743 reight, &c.... \$16,014 15.452 Dec. 562 Total. There is not another railroad in the country of any mportance, in active operation, the receipts of which to not show a greater per cent increase than this. We

can attribute the limited increase in the receipts of this road this season, compared with last, to the policy of maintaining a high tariff of charges for passengers. The price of passage from Boston to Albany, on the western railroad, is about double what it is between those two cities, via New York. People travelling for pleasure would prefer the cheapest, even if it was the longest, provided it was the pleasantest route. Business men require expedition, and generally take the shortest route, and it s principally from this class of travellers, the western road derives its passenger receipts. The directors of the Western Railroad Company will be compelled to reduce

their income of the road.

We annex a table giving the value of the importations years, with the value of exports for the same period showing the excess of imports in the foreign trade of the

VALUE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED INTO THE DISTRICT OF NEW YORK IN THE MONTHS OF JANUARY AND FEBRUARY MARCH, APRIL, MAY AND JUNE, 1843, '41 AND '15.

Datialls, Free. Datialle. Free. J. Sniy, 1,555,770 189,190 5,490,183 152,191 Feb'y, 2,469,750 65,282 6,592,151 512,330 March, 2,140, 32 452,007 4,759,99 549,751 April, 3,110,551 933,922 5,277,865 2,667,668 May, 2,150,281 1,095,587 5,369,101 312,881 The aggregates for the six months are as follows :

\$17.822,691 37,598,710 16 260,309 33,311,439 Excess of imports . . . . . \$7,396,960 21,338,001 17,757,814

The excess of imports over exports for the first six onths of 1845, is nearly as great as the total importation for the first six months of 1843. The decrease in imports this season amounts to \$4,286,871, and the de rease in exports to \$706,684. The importation of free goods increases every year, and the average rate of duty

duced. The revenue from the customs of this port for the first six months of the past three years, has been as REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS - PORT OF NEW YOR.

inder the tariff act of 1842, is annually becoming re-

1844. 1,876,615 2,169,100 1,691 000 1,899,626 1,863,874 1,960,363 \$8,712,296

ustoms of this port in the first six months of this year, ompared with last, of \$2,739,282, on a decreased impor ation of only \$4,286,871, or more than fifty per cent of the decline in the imports. The value of the importaons into this port, and the amount of duties received on hem we give in the annexed table for the purpose of howing the average per cent duty paid:-VALUE OF IMPORTS-AMOUNT OF DUTIES, AND AVERAGE

nonths of 1844, was in the foreign manufactures of urope paying a very high per cent duty, which swelled the average per cent upon the imports, much higher than or the year previous. The average for this year, so far only ranges about five per cent above the standard re-quired by the most ultra free trade man in the country, and it is our opinion that the present tariff would not, in three years hence, produce more than an average duty of twenty per cent. There are three parties in this country. upon the question of the tariff. First, we have the free trade party; then the revenue standard party, and last the protectionists. There is not a practical principle in the whole three parties. Those advocating free trade, have no practical illustration of the system; it is so far a mere theory, and its adoption would be an experiment of what that standard must be to yield a revenue sufficien to meet the expenditures of government one year with another. What they mean by a revenue standard, is undoubtedly one producing a revenue large enough to meet the wants of government alone, without giving a dollar surplus, or leaving a deficiency. It is well known that the importations into this country fluctuate very much from year to year, and the revenue from customs, under any regulation of the tariff, must fluctuate with the im-ports. The table we have given above of revenue from customs, under the present tariff a t, shows a fluctuation in one year of nearly two handred per cent, and a tariff averaging a per cent five or ten per cent lower than that of 1842 will be subject to the same extremes. There is o such thing as a settled revenue standard of duties Thirty per cent this year may be a revenue standard, and

twenty-five per cent would be a revenue standard next A teriff required to produce a certain amount of revenue

Appointment by the Passident.—Gansevoort Metville, Secretary of the Legation of the United States near her Britannic Majesty, in the place of Francis R. Rives, resigned.

PER CENT PAID. A large portion of the importations in the first six